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His flings at commercial life plainly show his limitations,<sup>27</sup> and give the impression that he has not reached the final stage in the evolution of his thought. There must be some way of elevating the aims and ideals of commercial life and he who tells us how will be the great educator of the future.

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BOOKS ON NAPOLEON

*The True Napoleon.* By CHARLES JOSSELYN. Pp. 437. New York: R. H. Russell. 1902.

*With Napoleon at St. Helena.* Memoirs of John Stokoe. Pp. vi, 258. London: John Lane. 1902.

*Napoleon as a General.* By the late COUNT VON YORCK VON WARTENBURG. Two volumes. Pp. 373 and 478. Price, \$10.00. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., Ltd., and imported by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 1902.

"The True Napoleon," by Charles Josselyn, is, as the author states, in a subsidiary title, a cyclopedia of the events of Napoleon's life. The compilation is skillfully done and the book makes very interesting reading. The story is made up almost entirely from the standard authorities and writers on Napoleon. Quotations of varying length occur on almost every page. The transitions are adroitly managed, and the story has much greater continuity than might be expected from such a method. A very serious defect in the book, however, is the lack of discrimination between primary and secondary authorities. A work using as authorities Bourienne, Morris and Scott indiscriminately can scarcely lay claim to a place among scientific works on history. On the other hand, the sources are always specified in a general way, and since the author disavows any claim to originality, apart from the method of presentation, it is perhaps unfair to expect a thoroughly scientific treatment. The life of Napoleon is treated in five chapters under the following heads: Boy and Man, 1767-1821; The Soldier; Emperor and Statesman, 1799-1815; Exile and Philosophy, 1815-1821; The Man of the World. A sixth division gives a very poor Chronology of Napoleon's Life. Eleven beautiful illustrations add to the attractiveness of the otherwise handsome volume, though here again the lack of critical insight appears in the presence of a picture of the episode of the mythical sunken road at Waterloo.

"With Napoleon at St. Helena" forms the title of the neat volume consisting partly of extracts from the memoirs of Dr. John Stokoe and partly of a narrative account of the events at St. Helena during the six years of Napoleon's captivity. The memoirs proper extend over only a short period of the years of captivity on the island, beginning with the arrival of Dr. Stokoe in June, 1817, and concluding with his departure in September, 1819. Unfortunately, the editor instead of publishing the memoirs consecutively and in their entirety has seen fit to print only such extracts as serve her scheme of a narrative account of the drama at St. Helena. The value of the memoirs

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is greatly impaired and a good opportunity missed. Besides the story of St. Helena has been so often and so ably told that there is little or no warrant for new attempts.

From the few extracts of the memoirs we get an excellent glimpse of the life on the prison island. It is described with freshness and enthusiasm and constitutes another severe indictment of Sir Hudson Lowe. Interesting side lights are cast upon the petty intrigues of the island, and for the first time the rôle played by Admiral Plampin's mistress appears clearly. Dr. Stokoe's acquaintance with Napoleon began in an informal manner, and on the dismissal of the Emperor's physician, the infamous O'Meara, Napoleon asked his assistance during a serious illness. His five days' stay at Longwood created the greatest excitement and suspicion in the mind of Lowe. With the aid of the admiral he seeks to compromise Stokoe in an imaginary plot; the Emperor's request to have him as his physician is refused. Stokoe returns to England, and finds on landing that he is ordered back to St. Helena to submit to a courtmartial, in which he is unjustly condemned.

The discussion of the "Last Phase," as the life of Napoleon at St. Helena has been picturesquely called, has been the subject for an untold number of books. Some of these, as, for example, Lord Rosebury's work, are so excellent in character, that the present running account by the editor seems quite superfluous, and it is to be regretted that Miss Stokoe did not give us a critical edition of Dr. Stokoe's memoirs instead.

"Napoleon as a General," by a colonel of the general staff of the Prussian army on the military career of Napoleon, must be regarded rather as the fruit of the present day interest in matters military than the result of the active interest in Napoleon of recent years. It forms the seventh work in the Wolesey Series, edited by Major W. H. James, the special object of which is "to place before British officers and others, translations of the best foreign military books in an English dress," though original works in English along the same lines are also added.

The value of the present work from the point of view of the series is undisputed; the annals of warfare afford no more fruitful subject for the student of military affairs than the 'Little Corporal,' "the man upon whose shoulders the whole of modern strategy rests." The author brought to the study of the subject a thorough knowledge of modern warfare. To this he added a careful study of the literature of Napoleon, particularly of the "*Correspondance de Napoleon Ier.*" He divides Napoleon's career as general into three periods: first, the period of collaboration, in which he served as a subordinate, offered suggestions and submitted plans; second, the period in which he served as the general of the government at the head of an army, with perfect freedom of action so far as the theatre of war and his definite forces would permit, and, third, the period of his power, during which he controlled not only the army but the state and all its resources. Only one other not born to a throne reached the third stage; Cæsar and Napoleon reached the point of that absolute control of all the interests of war which a personal despotism commands. Hannibal's ruin, the author properly declares, lay in the fact that he could not get beyond the second stage.

Every side of a great general is, therefore, illustrated in the career of Napoleon; he directed not merely campaigns but wars. This difference is kept clearly in mind by the author, only occasionally does he allow himself to enter upon a discussion of his acts as a statesman.

The distinction between Napoleon, the Emperor, and Napoleon, the General, is clearly drawn. For the former the author has only the harshest criticism, for the latter the highest praise and commendation. The conclusion of the volumes gives the fullest endorsement to the statement that "all the plans of Napoleon's fourteen campaigns are in harmony with the true principles of war; his wars were bold but methodical." This the author succeeds entirely in impressing upon the reader who follows him in his study of his hero. From the first Italian campaign in 1796, to Waterloo, with the single exception of Marengo, the statement receives continued corroboration. Every campaign and every engagement is planned in conformity with a few principles which the great general had himself formulated, and the importance of which he never lost sight of. Chief among these, were, first, "the principle of having only one line of operation;" second, "the principle of making the main body of the enemy's army the objective;" third, "the principle of conducting the line of operation in such a manner as to place one's self on one flank, or, if possible, on the rear of the enemy and thus cut his communication;" fourth, "the principle which follows logically upon the third, of turning what Williston calls the enemy's strategical wing, that is the one, self on one flank, or, if possible, on the rear of the enemy, and thus cut his communication;" fourth, "the principle, which follows logically upon the third, of turning what Williston calls the enemy's strategical wing, that is, the one the turning of which will most effectually drive him off his lines of communication," and, fifth, "the principle of keeping one's own communications open." To these should be added a number of Napoleon's axioms on war that are less technical in character, such as "divide to live, unite to fight," "war must support itself," and "it is my principle to advance in masses," or, as he himself explained, "When with inferior forces I had a large army before me, I concentrated mine rapidly and fell like lightning upon one of the enemy's wings and routed it. Then I took advantage of the confusion which this manœuvre never failed to produce in the opposing army, to attack it on another point, but always with my whole force. Thus I beat it in detail, and the victory which was the result was always the triumph of the larger number over the lesser."

This is in harmony with his ability to concentrate all his powers upon one object, of keeping them fixed upon it and of not allowing the details of the execution to divert his attention. Although scrupulously careful of his commissariat arrangement and of other details of the army organization, he never fell into the error "of seeing too many things at once." Like all great commanders he began with a plan but arranged the details as the situation required. Finally his personal magnetism and power over his men was only paralleled by his capacity for hard and effective work with the compass and charts. But over and above the consistent adherence to the ordinary principles of war there is in all the acts of Napoleon the impress of that marvelous

insight and perception which stamps him as the really great leader. Again and again a mind less great would have been satisfied with results short of the greatest; this was never true of Napoleon. At such times,—the occasions on which the “paths of an ordinary corporal general diverge from those of a really great commander,”—he always proved himself the latter. For Napoleon there was no such word as *impossible*; untiring industry and unbounded confidence, a thorough appreciation of facts, and above all a boundless power of imagination, raised him above all obstacles. In his later years the imagination blinded his perception of the facts; his arrogance proceeded to the length of recognizing only facts in conformity with his ideas, and here lies the basis for his fall.

These are some of the thoughts of Count von Wartenburg's work; it makes no pretence at a consideration of any but the military side of Napoleon's life. To the author “Napoleon became the greatest general because he voluntarily renounced becoming a great monarch.” The authority for this sweeping statement is not given. Indeed it would be difficult to find it in the life of Napoleon. To most of us the constructive ability of the Emperor in civil affairs quite equalled his transcendent genius for war. Wartenburg's military bias has sadly misled him on this point. Even in the estimation of his most hostile judge, Prince Metternich, Napoleon was born an administrator, a legislator, and a judge.

The conception of the work is in conformity with the suggestion of Lord Rosebury, that it is too stupendous a task for one man to write the whole life of Napoleon, and that separate lives, one dealing with the military, the other with the civil side of his activities are absolutely necessary. In our opinion the present volumes, although quite meritorious, are far from attaining the standard of excellence necessary to make them the work the brilliant author of the “Last Phase” would accept as an adequate history of the military life of the great Corsican.

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*The Story of the Mormons.* By WILLIAM ALEXANDER LINN. Pp. xxvi, 637. Price, \$4.00. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1902.

This work is of a more serious character than the title indicates; indeed, it is the chief aim of the writer to present a complete history of the Mormons from their origin in Pennsylvania and New York to their present status in Utah and in the neighboring states. Most of the previous histories of the Mormons are monographic, treating only brief periods of their history. Therefore this work is important merely from the standpoint of completeness. The reader of Mormon history is also handicapped owing to the polemic nature of these monographs. One of the pleasant features of this treatise is the judicial attitude the writer maintains toward the disputed subjects. To escape the charge of partisanship he consciously quotes from Mormon sources rather than from those of their opponents. For this reason, his conclusions are convincing, although the chapters of the book present an unceasing arraignment.